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THE
DEMONSTRATION
OF A
PREGNANT UTERUS
OF A
Woman at her FULL TIME.
IN
SIX TABLES,
As large as NATURE.

Done from

The Pictures painted, after DISSECTIONS,
by Mr. VAN RIEMSDYK.

AND

Disposed in such a Manner, as to represent, com-
pletely, this State of PREGNANCY.

By CHARLES NICHOLAS JENTY, A.M.
Professor of ANATOMY and SURGERY.

LONDON,

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Pathe Lane, and all the eminent Bookfellers in *Europe*.

MDCCLVII.

MEMORANDUM

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

OF THE

LAND OFFICE

IN

THE

STATE OF

NEW YORK

IN

THE

YEAR

1883

1883



TO THE
MEMBERS

OF THE

Royal Academy of SURGERY

AT

P A R



GENTLEMEN,

THOUGH I have not offered the First Fruits * of my Labours to our celebrated ACADEMY; I would not have You imagine, that because I am, at present, settled in a foreign Country, have so far forgot myself, as not to remember my native Place, where I received the first Elements of

* *Vid.* A Course of Anatomico-Physiological Lectures on the Animal Oeconomy and Human Structure: In Three Volumes, Octavo. Also. Demonstrations of the Human Structure, half as large as Nature, in Four Tables.

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of my Profession from some of your most learned Members.

Be pleased, therefore, to accept these Demonstrations of the PREGNANT UTERUS, as a small Token of the great Veneration and Respect I entertain for your Illustrious SOCIETY ; and believe me, that I remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Obedient,

Obliged, and

Humble Servant,

LONDON, 1757.

Charles Nicholas Jenty.



TO THE
READER.

I SHALL not here describe the UTERUS, nor the Parts subservient to Generation, because the Reader may find a full Description of these Subjects, with various Opinions on the same, in my second Volume of ANATOMICAL LECTURES; but shall only point out the Parts which are here represented, and give a short Account of this pregnant Woman, with Observations on the same.

This Woman died (some Time last Summer) suddenly; and, before she died, she said, she thought herself about a Fortnight after her Reckoning: So, then, we may conclude, she must have been near her Time.

She was young, and had had Children before. The Cause of her Death was, as I have a great deal of Reason to believe, that the Aorta was ulcerated just as it arose from the Heart, on that Side which is near to the pulmonary Artery, and was lacerated. The Aorta appeared no ways dilated; so that it could not be occasioned by an Aneurism. In the Thorax, on the left Side, I found a great Effusion of Blood, which proceeded

from the Heart. She was in perfect Health a little before she died; and had no Complaints.

This is the second Woman I have had an Opportunity of opening, in this State of Pregnancy, and was determined to be as cautious as I could in injecting the uterine Vessels, to try whether the Blood Vessels did anastomose with those of the Placenta; therefore I threw my Injection as fine and fluid as I possibly could, which ran extremely well, filling entirely all the Substance of the Uterus, and ran so far, as to make several Circumvolutions, and terminate in the Substance of the Placenta: I verily believe, was it not for the Circumvolutions of the Ramifications of the Arteries, we might carry the Injection through all the Substance of the Placenta. Not that I think these Arteries communicate with the Arteries of the Placenta; but am of Opinion, that they are what we call nutritious Vessels, and perhaps the first coming from the Uterus which nourish the Placenta and Embryo. The Veins of the Uterus, commonly called Sinuses, were in a Manner, by the Injection, diffused into the Substance of the Placenta, but did not run into the Veins of the Placenta; therefore it is in vain to think that we shall ever succeed in attempting to inject the placentine Vessels by those of the Uterus, or those of the Uterus by the Placenta; for the following Reason; First, when we inject the Placenta, and macerate it, we see the most minute Vessels of the Veins accompany those of the Arteries, and anastomose, in divers Places; when these Vessels are entirely spread, the Extremities of all are only to be compared to the most minute Fibres of a Vegetable; so these Fibrillæ of an Artery, being convoluted in such a Manner, all their Orifices enter into the Substance of the Uterus, where-ever that Part of the Placenta adheres.

It

It is evident, that those Parts of the Uterus to which the Placenta adheres are considerably thinner than the rest, being deprived of a muscular or elastic Membrane, which may be termed the Corious; and in this Place the Veins or Sinuses are in a greater Quantity than elsewhere: So it has been a common Error of Anatomists, to have described that Part of the Uterus as thicker than the rest, which, to me, appears much thinner; and to have said that the Uterus is as thick when pregnant, as when unimpregnated, this is also a vulgar Error, which has been occasioned by considering the State of the Uterus when it has been turgid with the Blood, or when an Injection has been forced into it. For, in Fact, when we wash out the Blood of a pregnant Uterus, press, and afterwards weigh it, we find a very little Difference from the Weight of an unimpregnated one. So, then, all the pretended Thickness of this Uterus, in a pregnant State, is no more than a Distension of the Uterus by the Gravity of the Fluid.

So we find, that the Uterus, when pregnant, dilates gradually by the Gravity of the Fluid which enters the uterine Veins, which are a Counterpoise to that internal elastic Membrane which I take the Liberty to call Corious: For as soon as the Foetus and the Secundines are expelled, the Uterus gradually contracts, and, consequently, the Veins likewise; therefore they admit little or no more Fluid than is barely necessary for the Nutrition of the Uterus, and becomes a more solid and thick Substance. For it is evident, that the pretended Thickness, in a pregnant State is only owing to the Fluid, which, in Fact, cannot with Propriety be called Thickness.

If I should be asked how the Catamenia are evacuated, as these Vessels are contracted? and whether they come from the Arteries, or the Sinuses of the Uterus? I shall answer, that they come from the Sinuses of the Uterus, especially from those which are, as I suppose, by the Laws of the Animal Oeconomy, ready to communicate with the Placenta of the Embryo for its Nutrition, in case the Female should prove pregnant after Coition.

The Publick is to take Notice, that the Originals of these Tables were taken from this Woman by Mr. VAN RIEMSDYK, and not done at Random, or from Fancy, as some have been, which have with Impunity been obtruded upon the Publick for real Delineations after Nature.

It is well known, that the Subject, whence these TABLES are done, has been seen by several eminent Persons of the Profession, while Mr. VAN RIEMSDYK was painting them; who have acknowledged the Pictures to be the greatest Masterpieces of his Performances that have ever yet been produced, and perhaps such as will hardly be rivalled. As for my Part, I may venture to say, that nothing of this Kind has, as yet, been published on this Subject in such a State of Pregnancy, and disposed in the Manner that these TABLES are, tho' there are only six of them, which give a full Demonstration of all the necessary and useful Parts in this State.

* The Mechanism of the Uterus being a vascular Substance, or Congeries of Tubes, which are supplied with a great Quantity of Fluid, does not only answer the End of Nutrition for the Fœtus; but as it increases, does itself also increase, and distributes a Warmth to it, which is highly necessary to promote the Accretion.

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If it should be asked, Why, in these Plates, I chose Mezzotinto; instead of Engraving? I answer, that not only the Difficulty and Length of Time requisite to have executed these TABLES, by able Persons, nor the Expence, which would have been considerable, prevented my Determination to Engraving; but the Engraving itself, how well soever performed, would not have answered my Intention for Colouring so well as Mezzotinto; as this Method is softer; and capable of exhibiting a nearer Imitation of Nature than Engraving, as Artists themselves acknowledge that Nature may admit of Light and Shades, well blended and softened, but never did of a harsh Outline: So it must be confessed, that these Prints may want the Smartness which Engraving might have contributed; but the Softness which they possess, may approach nearer to the Imitation of Nature, when coloured, than any Engraving possibly could, merely thro' the unavoidable Delineation of the Outline.

Gentlemen may have these Mezzotinto Prints, coloured after the original Pictures, of different Degrees of Perfection, according to the Price allowed to the Colourer.

* * * If these TABLES meet with Encouragement from the Publick, I propose, some Time hence, to publish Two more; viz. one representing Part of the Cavity of the Uterus, where the internal Surface of the Placenta adheres, and a View of the internal Surface of the Placenta, with the Fœtus injected, and opened for the Inspection of those Parts which are peculiar in that State; the other representing a Woman who died in the seventh Month of her Pregnancy, and her Fœtus in a preternatural Situation.

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Explanation of the FIRST TABLE.

This TABLE represents the Abdomen of the Woman before she was opened.

[The Reason why I have given this FIRST TABLE is, in order to convey a more immediate Idea of the Situation of the Womb under the Teguments, as I have been advised by my Friends; tho' it may be thought useless, by some Persons.]

Explanation of the SECOND TABLE.

This TABLE represents the Abdomen laid open, with the Uterus injected, and displayed immediately as laid under the Teguments, excepting a small Portion of the Omentum, which is here cut off.

A. **T**HE Cut of the abdominal Muscles over the Eniformis.

B. The internal Surface of the Transversal Muscles.

C C. The Fat, and Section of the Muscles, and cellulous Membranes.

E E. A Portion of the Epiploon cut off.

F F. The

F F. The Intestines Ilium's.

G G. The Colon.

H H, &c. The Uterus.

I. The Ligaments commonly called the Rotunda.

K K. The Sinuses or Veins of the Uterus.

L L. A Portion of the Ovaries, and the uterine Veins.

M. The internal Surface of the Recti Muscles.

N. Part of the inferior abdominal Muscles cut off.

O. The cellulous Membranes over the Os Pubis, which are generally much impregnated with Fat. That Portion is called the Mons Veneris.

Q. The external Labium of the Vagina.

N. B. *We are to observe here, that all the Portions of the small Intestines are thrust by the Womb, on the left Side of this Woman. Hence it is no Wonder that Women, in Pregnancy, are subject to such violent Disorders by the Revolutions of the Viscera, occasioned by the rising of the Womb, &c.*

Explanation of the THIRD TABLE.

In this TABLE the Uterus is cut open, and the Fœtus is represented as it was found lying under the Membranes; the Os Pubis is also divided, and the Pelvis spread, in order to shew how the Bladder is compressed between the internal Sides of the Os Pubis and the Uterus.

- A. **T**HE Stomach.
 B. A Portion of the Liver.
 C C. The Colon.
 D D. The small Intestine.
 E. A Portion of the Colon.
 F. The Fallopian Tube, with the Ligamenta Lata.
 G G. The lateral Sinuses of the Uterus.
 H. The Ligamentum Rotundum cut off.
 I I. The Uterus, with the Representations of the venous Sinuses filled up with Wax.
 K K. The Surface of the Placenta which adheres to the Uterus. [Here is seen the Injection from the Sinuses, which has entered the Substance of the Placenta.]
 L L. The Membranes of the Chorion raised from that of the Amnios, in order to shew the Child more transparent under the Amnios.
 M M. The Amnios Membrane.
 N. The Funis Umbilicalis which passes over the Eyes of the Fœtus, as it was found.
 O. The Orifice of the Uterus drawn a little forward.

N. B.

N. B. *It is proper to observe, that commonly, as the Uterus dilates, the Os Tincæ turns more towards the Os Sacrum.*

P. The superior Lips of the Os Tincæ.

Q. Q. The Rugæ of the Vagina.

R. The Vagina cut.

S. The Bladder.

T. The Terminations of the Ureters in the Bladder.

N. B. *The Bladder may appear very small, which indeed it was in this Subject, and is thrust a little backwards, for the better Inspection of the adjacent Parts.*

U. The cartilaginous Part, or Symphisis of the Os Pubis divided from the opposite Side. [In this Side the external Labium of the Vagina is cut off.]

Explanation of the FOURTH TABLE.

In this TABLE we have represented the Child as turned in the Passage for a natural Birth. We have cut the superior Part of the Thorax, in order to represent how these Viscera are compressed; we have also cut a Portion of the Os Ilium, &c.

A. THE Heart.

B. A Portion of the Lungs.

C C, &c. The Ribs cut.

DD. The

- D D. The Membrana Adiposa.
 E. The Nipples of the Breast.
 F. The external Portions of the Liver.
 G. The Stomach,
 H H. The internal Surface of the Liver.
 I. The Feet of the Fœtus.
 K K. The Placenta.
 L L. The Colon.
 M. A Portion of the Rectum as it lay under the Vagina.
 N N. The small Intestine.
 O. The Terminations of the Ilium in the Cæcum.
 P. The Cæcum.
 Q Q, &c. The Sinuses of the Uterus.
 R. That Portion of the Uterus called the Os Tinæ, which is here so dilated, for the Passage of the Child, that it appears very thin.
 S. The amnios Membrane cut off.
 T T. The umbilical Vessels.
 U. The Vagina. [Here we see the Head of the Child in the Passage, and the Vagina distended.
 X. The Flap of the abdominal Muscles.
 Z. The cartilaginous Part of the Os Pubis divided at its Symphysis.

Explanation of the FIFTH TABLE.

This TABLE represents the inferior Surface of the Diaphragm, and the Cavity of the Uterus with the Placenta adhering to it.

A. **T**HE Vena Cava Inferior cut off.

B. The Oesophagus cut off.

C. C. The tendinous Part of the Diaphragm.

D. D. Other tendinous Parts of the Diaphragm.

N. B. *It is proper to observe, that the Diaphragm is more tendinous on the right Side, than on the left. As the largest Lobe of the Liver lies on this Side, it was requisite that the Diaphragm should here be stronger, for the greater Pressure in Inspiration, and to assist the Secretion of the Bile.*

E. E. The umbilical Arteries.

F. F. The umbilical Vein.

G. The internal Membranes of the Uterus torn away.

H. The Uterus, as it appears when the chorion Membrane is torn away.

I. The internal Orifice of the Womb.

K. The external Os Tincæ.

N. B. *Please to observe, that the latter Part described here of the Orifice of the Womb, is considerably thicker than if the Subject had been in Labour.*

L. L. The Sinuses of the Uterus, which run down into the Substance of the Cervix of the Womb.

M. Part

- M. Part of the Ovaries.
N. The umbilical Vessel cut off from the Child.

Explanation of the SIXTH TABLE.

This TABLE represents the Uterus removed out of the Pelvis, and the Connections of the Rectum with the Vagina, &c.

- A. **T**HE external Membrane of the Uterus torn away on one Side, in order to represent the Sinuses and Arteries more distinctly.
B B. The Ovaries.
C. The Fallopian Tube.
D. The Trunks of the uterine Veins cut off.
E. The spermatick Artery.
F. The Ramifications of the uterine Veins.
G. The Artery which ramifies with the Veins.
H. The Rectum moved a little aside from the Vagina, to shew their intimate Connection.
I. The Rectum cut off, and filled with Tow.
K. Branches of the internal Iliac Artery cut off which ramifies on the Vagina and the Rectum.
L. The Anus.
M. The Fallopian Tubes.



F I N I S

